Wisconsin Department of Health Services AIDS/HIV Surveillance Annual Review:

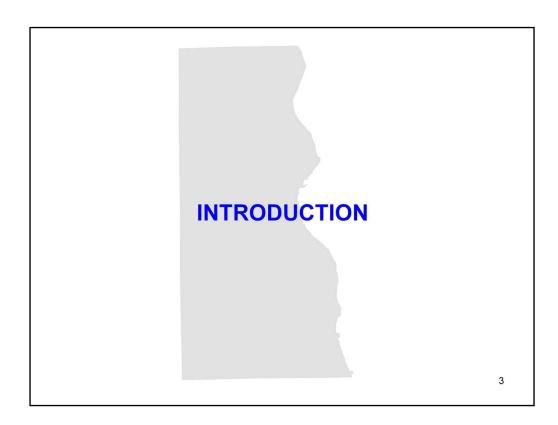
Milwaukee County

Newly diagnosed and prevalent cases reported through December 31, 2011



Outline

- Introduction: background and methods
- · Cases first diagnosed in 2011
- Persons living with HIV (prevalent cases) through 2011



Introduction

- This annual review relies on HIV and AIDS diagnoses through 2011 reported to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services AIDS/HIV Surveillance System.
- The annual review is intended to assist planners of HIV prevention and care services to continually improve services to best meet the needs of persons at risk of acquiring and living with HIV, to use available resources as effectively as possible, and to seek additional resources where most needed.

Introduction (continued)

 Please review the summary of statewide HIV surveillance data to provide context for technical notes and Milwaukee County data:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services AIDS/HIV Surveillance Annual Review: *Incident* and prevalent cases and deaths reported through December 31, 2011

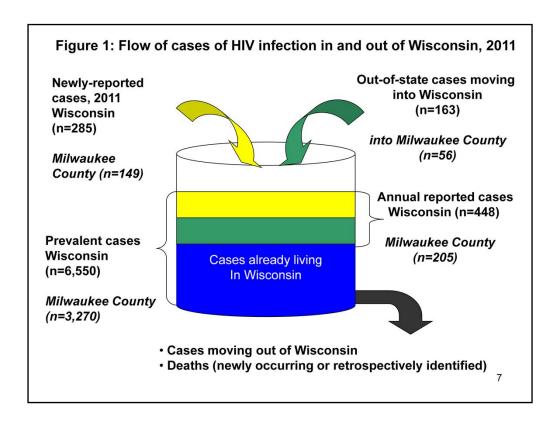
http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aidshiv/Stats/2011SurvAnnualReview.pdf

 The summary table for Milwaukee County is available at:

http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aidshiv/map/Milwaukee.pdf

Notes on cases included in this report:

- New cases were those first diagnosed with HIV while living in Milwaukee County.
- Persons living with HIV at the end of 2011 (prevalent cases) are those whose last known residence was Milwaukee County.



More than 11,500 persons have been reported with HIV in Wisconsin since the beginning of the epidemic, reflecting the overall burden of HIV on the state. These include 8,776 cases (76%) first diagnosed in Wisconsin, as well as 2,812 cases (24%) first diagnosed elsewhere. More than 4,000 people with HIV infection died between 1983 and 2009 (the most recent year with accurate data).

In 2011, 448 cases were reported, of which 285 (64%) were first diagnosed in Wisconsin. The remaining 163 cases were diagnosed elsewhere and then moved into the state.

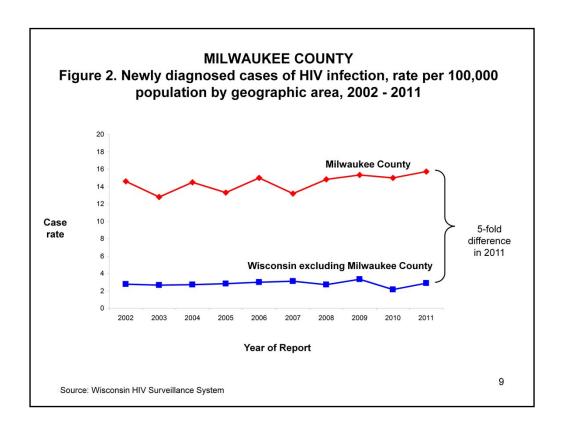
The 285 cases reported in 2011 and those diagnosed in Wisconsin in previous years are addressed in the first section of the report highlighting the annual number of new diagnoses. When planning for HIV prevention and testing strategies, it is important to focus on cases diagnosed in Wisconsin – those infections that might have been prevented or diagnosed earlier within the state.

By contrast, when planning care and treatment services, the focus should be on prevalent cases, those living with HIV in Wisconsin, irrespective of where they were diagnosed. The number of people reported and presumed to be living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2011 was 6,550. However CDC estimates that 21% of people living with HIV are unaware of their infection so the actual number of people living with HIV infection in Wisconsin is probably closer to 8,300.

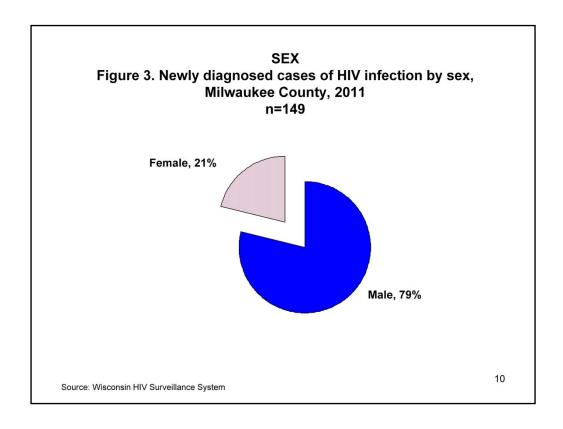
Milwaukee County accounts for about half of both new diagnoses and prevalent cases: 149 of the state's 285 cases (52%) first reported in Wisconsin in 2011 and 3,270 of the 6,550 (50%) persons reported and living with HIV. Including those unaware of their infection, there are an estimated 4,100 living with HIV in Milwaukee County.

NEWLY DIAGNOSED CASES

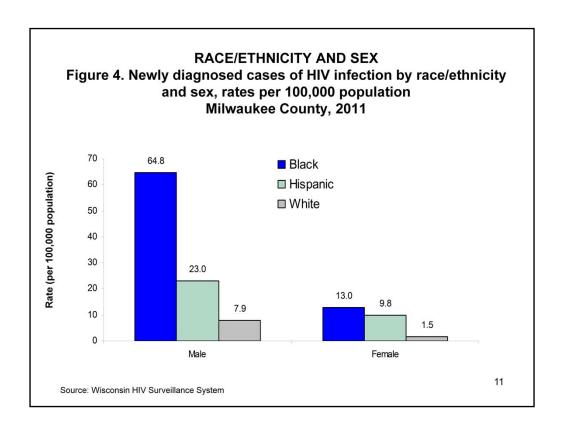
Cases of HIV infections that are diagnosed in a given year



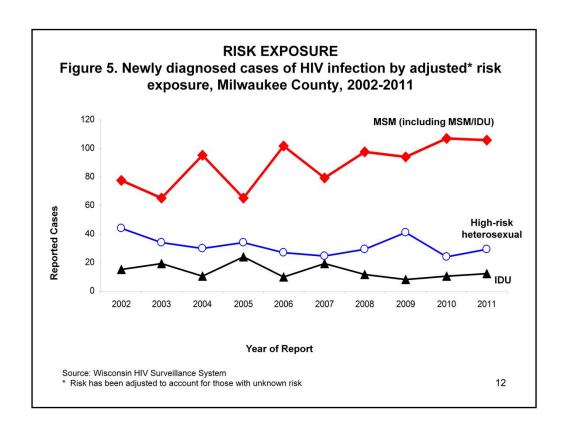
This figure shows trends in case rates per 100,000 from 2002 through 2011 for Milwaukee County and for Wisconsin excluding Milwaukee County. The Milwaukee County case rate fluctuated during the first half of the decade but increased 19% from 2007 to 2011, a trend not seen in the rest of the state. Milwaukee County's 2011 case rate (15.7 per 100,000) was more than five times higher than the rate in the rest of the state (2.9 per 100,000).



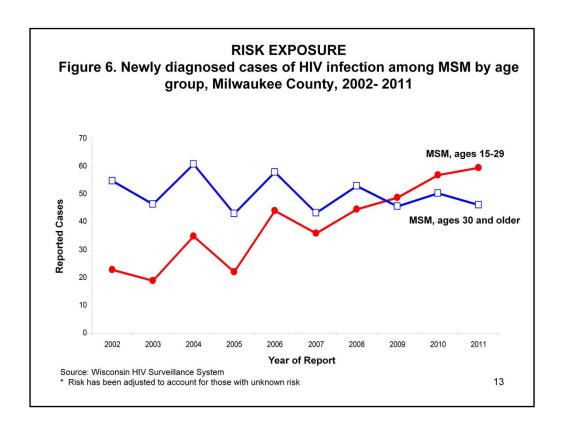
The breakdown by sex is similar to that statewide. Males are affected at a rate four times that of females; males make up 79% of persons reported with HIV infection in Milwaukee County and 82% statewide in 2011.



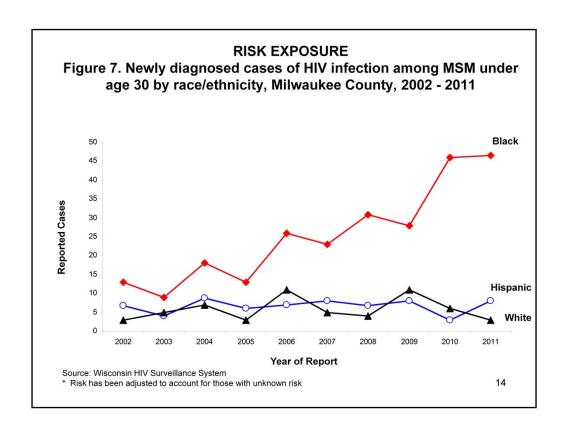
This figure highlights the disproportionate impact of HIV infection on racial/ethnic minorities. Among both males and females, the rate of HIV infection in 2011 was more than eight times higher for Blacks than Whites. Rates in Hispanic females and males were six and three times respectively those of Whites. The case rate is not shown for Asians and American Indians because of small numbers (four and three cases respectively in 2011). Case rates cannot be calculated for persons of multiple races/ethnicities.



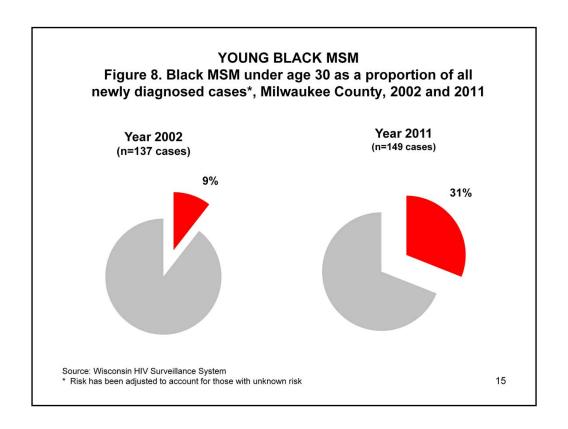
Over the course of the decade, 2002–2011, cases of HIV in men who have sex with men (MSM) increased by 36%, whereas cases declined in both injection drug users (IDUs) (- 17%) and high-risk heterosexuals (-33%).



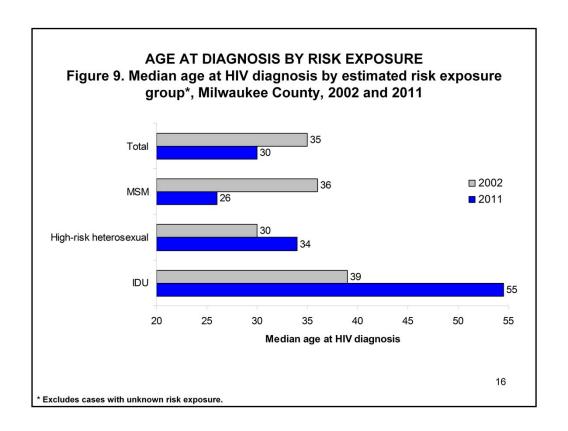
Reported cases of HIV in young MSM in Milwaukee County more than doubled (161% increase) from 2002 to 2011, while cases in MSM aged 30 and older declined modestly (-16%). Beginning in 2009, the number of cases in young men has exceeded those of older men.



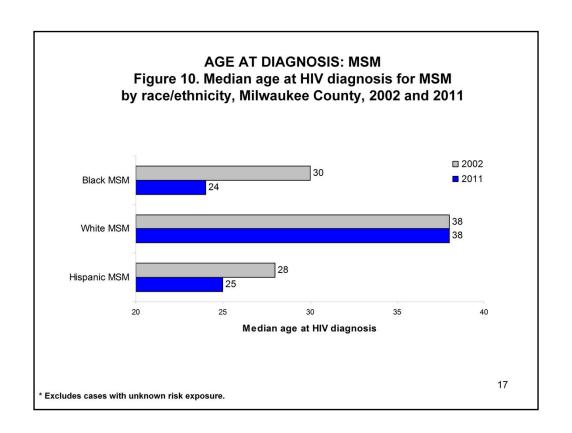
Among young MSM under age 30, cases remained relatively level in Whites and Hispanics from 2002 to 2011. By contrast, cases in young Black MSM increased sharply over the course of the decade, more than tripling between 2002 to 2011. Milwaukee County data reflect national trends; CDC reports that nationally, HIV incidence is increasing more rapidly in Black MSM under 30 than in any other population.



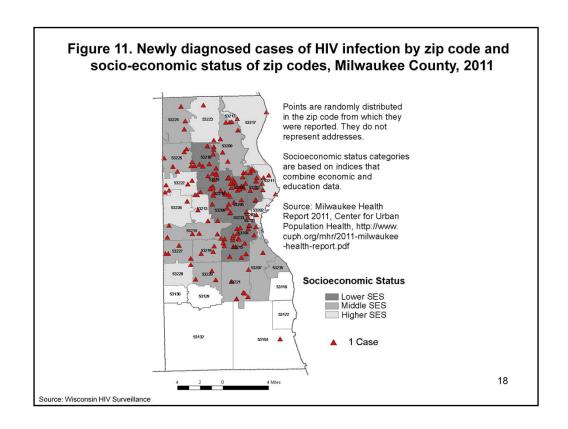
Black MSM under age 30 accounted for a much larger percentage of recent Milwaukee County cases than was the case a decade ago—31% in 2011 compared to 9% in 2002.



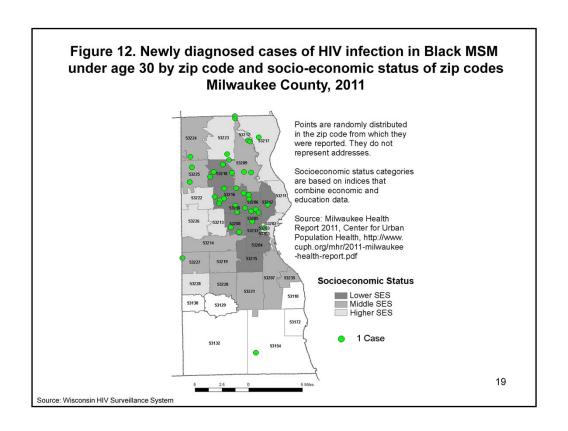
The median age at diagnosis (the age at which half of the cases are younger and half are older) for cases overall in Milwaukee County declined from age 35 in 2002 to age 30 in 2011. This change was driven by the drop in median age at diagnosis in MSM from 36 in 2002 to 26 in 2011. The median age at diagnosis increased in both heterosexuals and injection drug users as the number of reported cases declined in both of these groups. (Trends between 2002 and 2011 by risk shown in Figure 5).



The median age of diagnosis in Black MSM dropped from age 30 in 2002 to age 24 in 2011 and from age 28 to age 25 in Hispanic MSM. In other words, in 2011, half of Black and Hispanic MSM diagnosed with HIV in 2011 were in their teens or early twenties. The median age of diagnosis remained level at age 38 in white MSM.



Newly diagnosed cases come disproportionately from zip codes with lower socio-economic status (SES) in Milwaukee County. A majority (60%) of 2011 cases were reported from lower SES zip codes, although only 39% of the County's residents live in these zip codes.



This map shows newly diagnosed cases of HIV in 2011 among Black MSM under age 30; 70% of cases were reported from five zip codes: 53206, 53209, 53210, 53216, and 53218.

Comparison between Milwaukee County and the state

- Milwaukee County cases (149) accounted for 52% of cases diagnosed and reported in Wisconsin (285) in 2011.
- Because Milwaukee County accounts for a large proportion of cases statewide, patterns and trends for Milwaukee County and Wisconsin are substantially similar.
- However the proportion of cases varied by race/ethnicity. Milwaukee had 82% of the state's cases among African Americans but less than one quarter of cases in Whites (22%).
- In addition, the case rate for Milwaukee County (15.7 per 100,000) is more than five times greater than the rate for Wisconsin excluding Milwaukee County (2.9 per 100,000).
- The median age of cases in Milwaukee County (30 years) is younger than that statewide excluding Milwaukee County (36 years).

HIV in Milwaukee County: Newly diagnosed cases

- Milwaukee County cases accounted for 52% of all newly diagnosed cases in the state in 2011. The overall case rate in Milwaukee County is more than five times higher than the rate statewide excluding Milwaukee County.
- Cases in Black MSM under age 30 are driving the epidemic in Milwaukee County, and to a large extent, statewide. Young Black MSM accounted for 31% of new diagnoses in Milwaukee County in 2011 compared to 9% in 2002.
- Half of Black and Hispanic MSM diagnosed with HIV in Milwaukee County in 2011 were in their teens or early twenties.

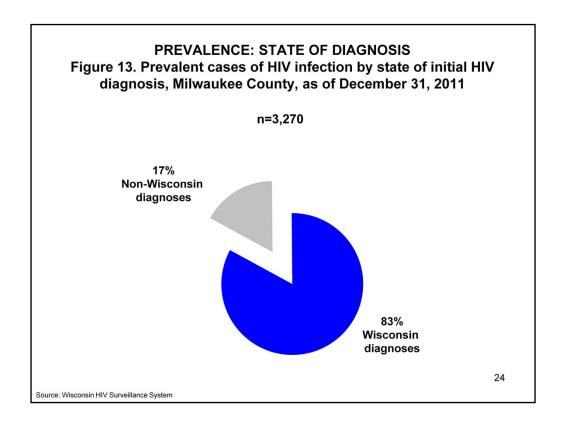
PREVALENT CASES AND DEATHS

Prevalence is the number of people living with HIV infection at the end of a given year

Deaths are the number of people with HIV infection who died due to any cause during a given period

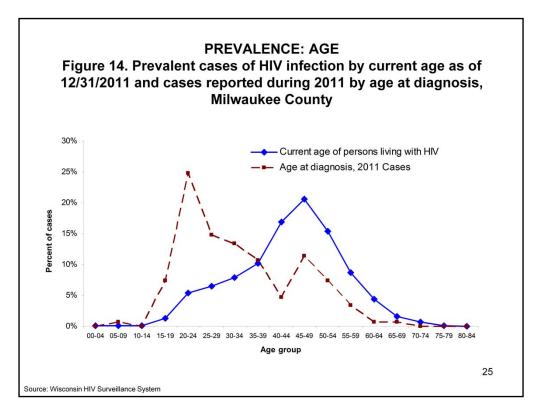
Comparison between Milwaukee County and the state

- Of the 6,550 persons reported and living with HIV in Wisconsin, 3,270 (50%) live in Milwaukee County.
- The case rate per 100,000 in Milwaukee County (345/100,000) is five times higher than in Wisconsin excluding Milwaukee County (69/100,000).



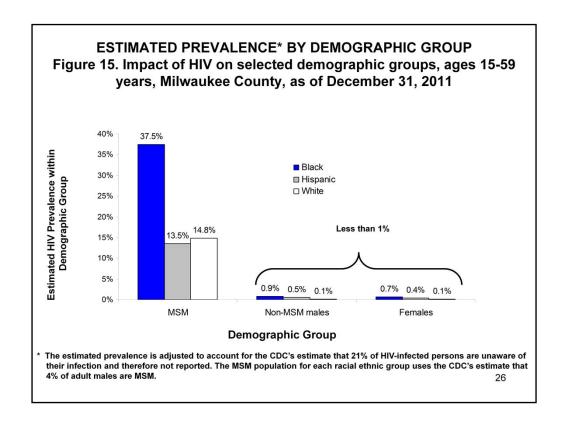
As of December 31, 2011, 3,270 individuals reported with HIV or AIDS were presumed to be alive and living in Milwaukee County.

- More than four in five (83%) prevalent cases received their first verifiable HIV diagnosis in Wisconsin; 17% received their initial HIV diagnosis in another state and subsequently moved to Wisconsin. For Wisconsin excluding Milwaukee County, 29% received their first diagnosis in another state.
- The 3,270 cases excludes those who are known to have died or who are known to have moved to another state.
- It also excludes those who do not know they are infected with HIV. The CDC estimates that 21% of all persons living with HIV do not know they are infected, meaning that an additional 870 people are estimated to be living with HIV in Milwaukee County but are unaware of their status. Thus the total number of people living with HIV in Milwaukee County is estimated to be 4,140 persons at the end of 2011, or a rate of 437 per 100,000 population. The national estimate of persons living with HIV infection (including those who are undiagnosed) is 469 per 100,000 population (MMWR 2011 60(21); 689-693). Milwaukee County's rate is 7% lower than the national rate.



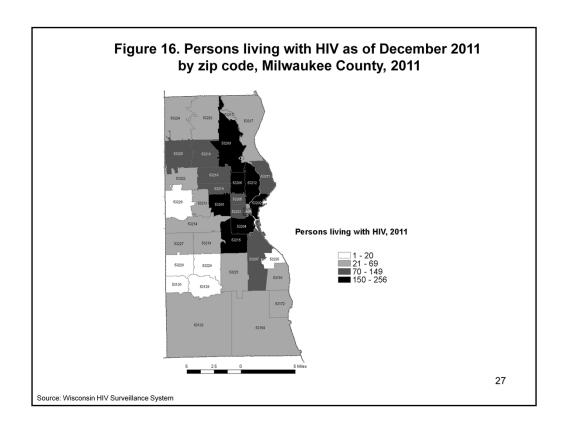
Of Milwaukee County's known prevalent HIV cases, 13% are less than 30 years of age, 56% are between the ages of 31 and 49 years, and 31% are ages 50 years or older. The median age of prevalent cases in Milwaukee County is 45 but varies by race/ethnicity. The median age of prevalent cases is highest for Whites (47 years), lower for Blacks and Hispanics (44 years), followed by people of multi-racial descent (42 years). American Indians (39 years) and Asians (37.5) have the lowest prevalent median ages.

As shown earlier, the median age of diagnosis was 30 in Milwaukee in 2011, with 47% of cases in the 15-29 year group, 40% in the 30-49 year group, and 12% are 50 and older.



Disparities in HIV prevalence occur both *between* MSM and other demographic groups and by race/ethnicity *within* each demographic group. In Milwaukee County, 38% of Black MSM are estimated to be HIV positive, compared to 14% of Hispanic and 15% of White MSM. Among non-MSM males and females, Blacks also have the highest rates, followed by Hispanics. Less than 1% of persons in these groups is HIV positive. HIV prevalence in MSM of all races is higher in Milwaukee County than in the state excluding Milwaukee County (Black MSM, 17%; Hispanic MSM, 7%; and White MSM, 4%).

These percentages are based on CDC's estimates that 4% of adult males are MSM and that 21% of people living with HIV are unaware of their status.



The following Milwaukee County zip codes have more than 200 people reported and living with HIV: 53204, 53206, 53208, 53209, 53212, 53215. All but 53209 are lower-socioeconomic status zip codes.

HIV in Milwaukee County: Prevalence

- 3,270 persons had been reported and were presumed to be living in Milwaukee County with HIV at the end of 2010. Using CDC's estimate that 21% of persons living with HIV are unaware of their HIV status, there are an estimated 4,100 people living with HIV in Milwaukee County. Milwaukee County accounts for 50% of the people reported with HIV living in Wisconsin.
- Four in ten (38%) Black MSM in Milwaukee County are estimated to be HIV positive, compared to 14% of Hispanic MSM and 15% of White MSM. Less than 1% of females and non-MSM males of all racial/ethnic groups are HIV positive. The prevalence in MSM is higher in Milwaukee County than in the state as a whole.
- About 60% of both recent and living cases in Milwaukee County reside in lower socio-economic status zip codes (compared to 39% of the population).

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